



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

books of school history, and a member of the Committee of three appointed by the American Peace Society in 1905 to investigate the subject of history-teaching in the public schools in reference to peace and war. A clear and interesting address on the significance of the Hague Court and on the celebration of the 18th of May in the schools was made by Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, a member of the Board of Directors of the American Peace Society. An address on patriotism, criticising the superficial and jingoistic spirit which is often taken for patriotism, was made by Prof. Arthur M. Wheeler, of the Chair of History in Yale. Mrs. Mead, among other things, called attention to the unfortunateness of the enormous naval display to be made next year at the Jamestown Exposition and to the fact that during a period in which our population has increased twenty fold our expenditures on armaments have increased two hundred fold.

At one of the evening sessions President Faunce of Brown University gave an eloquent and impressive address on the "Educating of the People for International Arbitration," in line with the tenor of his Mohonk speech given in our July issue.

Two resolutions introduced by Mrs. Andrews were adopted, first by the Department meeting and afterwards by the Institute in full session, declaring in substance that all teaching should be permeated by the peace spirit, and that a committee be appointed to prepare a plan for organizing the teachers of the country for an active campaign of peace instruction in the schools. The following persons, all of whose support had been pledged beforehand, were named on the committee: Dr. Nathan C. Schaeffer, Superintendent of Public Instruction for Pennsylvania and president this year of the National Educational Association; Hon. Walter E. Ranger, Superintendent of Public Instruction for Rhode Island and president of the American Institute of Instruction; Dr. William A. Mowry, Dr. Homer B. Sprague, chairman of the Committee of three of the American Peace Society mentioned above; Principal George I. Purington, of the State Normal School, Farmington, Me.; Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead and Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews. This committee is to make report both to the American Institute of Instruction and to the National Educational Association, the president of which, Dr. Schaeffer, is to introduce into his inaugural address at the next meeting the subject of arbitration and peace instruction in the public schools.

The teachers at the New Haven meeting, of whom there were seven or eight hundred, are reported to have shown, at least many of them, enthusiastic interest in the subject. There is little doubt, so one of the members of the committee writes, that practically the entire

body of public school teachers of the country may easily be brought to throw their influence and that of their positions in support of the movement for international peace, through what may reasonably be considered the most powerful agency at command, that of the training of the young in proper ideas and feelings about the relations of nations and peoples to each other. We shall expect great and lasting results from what was inaugurated at New Haven, as well as from the movement begun in 1905 for the keeping of the 18th of May as Peace Day in the schools.

### The Japan Peace Society.

May 18, the anniversary of the opening of the Hague Conference in 1899, was commemorated in Tokyo by the completion of the organization of the "Japan Peace Society," of which we have spoken in previous numbers. The first hour of the meeting was given to the presentation of the "History of the Peace Movement" by Dr. A. Oltmans, professor in the Presbyterian College, and to the theme, "Why I Am Interested in the Peace Movement," by Judge Watanabe, chief of the Tokyo Court. Both addresses were able presentations, and will be printed and circulated by the Society. Judge Watanabe declared himself to be interested in the peace movement as a Christian, as a lawyer and as a citizen of Japan.

The Board of Directors of the new Society is composed of one judge, two college presidents, two members of parliament, one bishop, one lawyer, two pastors, one business man, one Y. M. C. A. secretary, and three educational missionaries. The officers of the Society are: President, Judge Watanabe, Chief of the Tokyo Court; Vice-President, Dr. K. Ibuka, President of the Presbyterian College; Recording Secretaries, Hon. Sho Nemoto, M. P., and Professor E. W. Clement, principal of Duncan Academy; Corresponding Secretaries, K. Hirazawa, of the Tokyo Bar, and Gilbert Bowles, head of the Friends' Mission; Treasurers, T. Watase, a business man, and Dr. A. Oltmans, professor in the Presbyterian College. Such a group of directors and officers ought to make any organization sure of success. Committees on Membership, on Literature, and on a Lecture Bureau were chosen to undertake the actual work of the Society. It is proposed to use both the press and the platform. The editors-in-chief of two of the leading Tokyo dailies are heartily supporting the movement, though not connected with the Society. Though little effort has yet been put forth to secure members, the Society starts out with a membership of eighty, most of whom are leaders of thought, and some of whom have already become real and powerful prophets of peace.

We repeat what we said in a previous issue, that there is nothing in the whole circle of the peace movement more important and more promising at the moment than this new work in Japan. It has started at the strategic moment, when "militarism is every day making strong efforts to tighten its grip upon the nation." Our friends out there, who are among the ablest and most influential men in the Japanese Empire, deserve our profoundest interest and sympathy in the great but necessarily difficult work which they have undertaken; and we ought to make the sympathy *metallic*. Will not our friends in this country see that the American Peace Society receives the means with which to support this new Japanese work as it ought to be supported for the next year or two to make it a permanent success for the future? A thousand dollars, as we have said before, would be none too much for us to put into it. The new Japan may easily be made one of the foremost agencies in establishing on an enduring basis the peace of the world.

### Editorial Notes.

#### The Milan Peace Congress.

Arrangements are now practically completed for the Fifteenth Universal Peace Congress, which will open at Milan, Italy, on the 15th of September. It will be held under the patronage of a distinguished Committee of Honor, of which the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Signor Tomaso Tittoni, is the president, and the Marquis Ettore Ponti, Mayor of Milan, the secretary. The first session will be held at 9 o'clock Saturday morning, September 15, in the large Hall of the Villa Reale, in the Public Garden. The Congress will be opened by an address of welcome by the Mayor of the city. The members of the Congress will be given a banquet by the Municipality of Milan, and there will be fêtes and receptions, and a Garden Party at the Villa Reale. During their stay at Milan the members of the Congress will have free admission to the museums and art galleries of the city. There will be reduced rates on all the Italian railways. Our Italian friends have gone to great pains to prepare the way for a large and successful meeting. Milan, the headquarters of the Lombard Peace Union, is the chief centre of the peace movement in Italy, and our colleagues there, with the veteran E. T. Moneta at their head, deserve the reward of a large and influential Congress. We believe they will have it. The Simplon Exposition, with the beautiful Peace Pavilion and Exhibit, will, doubtless, much increase the attendance. Good delegations are expected from all the countries of Western and Southern Europe. We cannot say yet how large a number will go from this country. The American Peace Society will have five or more representatives, and other peace societies and organizations interested in the move-

ment are expected to send a number of delegates. Under the distinguished patronage of the Italian national government and the municipal government of Milan, the Congress will necessarily add much strength and prestige to the peace movement throughout the peninsula and, indeed, all Southern Europe. We print on another page, in English, the circular letter which the Committee on Organization has sent out to all the peace societies.

At the Red Cross Congress, which has just closed its sessions at Geneva, Frederick de Martens, delegate from Russia and president of one of the committees, presented the following proposition:

"The contracting states agree to refer to the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague all the disagreements which shall arise between them relative to the interpretation of the stipulations of the present convention, unless the circumstances make this impracticable."

This proposition, if the dispatches are to be trusted, was strongly opposed by the representatives of the United States, who contended that the articles of the new convention should be so precise and definite as to render any special interpretation needless. All the delegates from the Latin American States and those from Great Britain took the same ground. This strikes us as a very curious position. The articles of any convention ought of course to be made as clear and unequivocal as it is possible to make them. But experience shows that misunderstandings are likely to arise in the application and interpretation of any treaty or convention however carefully drawn. Mr. de Martens' proposition seems to us, therefore, to have been a most appropriate and even essential one, and we are sorry that the delegates from the United States and the other American governments did not give it their ready and cordial support. Their opposition must not, however, be interpreted as signifying any wish to discredit the Hague Court, which our government has done so much to support and make successful.

#### Propaganda Among Workingmen.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Peace Society, on the motion of Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, it was decided to create a special auxiliary committee for peace propaganda among workingmen. A nominating committee was appointed to select the persons to serve on this Committee and to outline a plan of work. The nominating committee has just finished its work, and the Committee on Propaganda among Workingmen is constituted as follows: Chairman, Mr. James Duncan, Quincy, Mass., Vice-president of the American Federation of Labor; Secretary, Mr. John F. Tobin 246 Summer Street, Boston, President of the American